THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XV., N°. 709. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in Business at Shanghai, Kiukiang, and Chinkiang,—as *Commission Agents & Public Tea and Silk Inspectors.*

NICHOL LATIMER.
ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
JOHN NUTT.

At Shanghai the style of our firm is Nichol Latimer & Co.

At Kiukiang and Chinkiang Latimer Little & Co.

With reference to the above the Business heretofore conducted at Kiukiang under the style of Archibald Little & Co. will henceforth be carried on under the firm and style of Latimer Little & Co.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.
tf 326 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. John Wise, in the Firm of Fairbridge Holliday & Co., Manchester, and in our Houses in China, ceased on the 31st December, 1863.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
21my 366 Shanghai, 19th Feb., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. Wm. STEINWEG has been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

T. KROES & Co.
27fe 358 Shanghai, Feb. 1st, 1864.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Association are prepared to accept risks at the rates and upon the terms and conditions current with the local Offices.

MAITLAND MACLEAN & Co.
5fe-65 359 Shanghai, Feb. 6th, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Silk Inspector & Commission Agent,* under the Style or Firm of Waller & Co.

Temporary Office adjoining Messrs. Thorne & Co.'s Godowns, opposite Messrs. Oliphant & Co., Keang-se Road.

Hong Name
Wha Tai 泰 華

Wm. WALLER.
2jy 332 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN GEORGE DUNN is this day admitted a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style or firm of Reid & Co.

DAVID REID.
tf 331 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. James C. Hasson in our Firm, ceased on the *24th January,* 1863.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

MR. John Thorne is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

WAINWRIGHT & Co.
tf 89 Shanghai, 12th March, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on *by their successors Messrs.* Trautmann & Co, who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co.
Shanghai, 30th May, 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. Harkort & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of Trautmann & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.

Johann Friedrich Heinrich Trautmann.
Frederick Horsen Block.
August Wieters.
6ju-64 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. William Gunston Howell in our Firm ceased on the 31st *ultimo,* and Mr. Thomas Moncreiff was admitted a partner on the 1st Instant.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

WITH reference to the above, notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned and Mr. Francis Hamilton Grove, under the firm or style of Moncreiff, Grove & Co., in Shanghae, determined by mutual consent on the 31st ultimo.

Their business has been transferred to Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co., *and will be carried on by* Mr. F. H. Grove in London, in connection, as before, with Messrs. H. & J. Johnston & Co., of that city, and in China, with Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co.

THOS. MONCREIFF.
tf 88 Shanghai, 6th April, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. G. SCHAUWECKER is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, which will in future be carried on under the style of Fajard, Schauwecker & Co.

EUGENE FAJARD & Co.
tf 145 Shanghai, 6th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. THOS. W. STILLMAN is authorized to sign our Firm.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf 227 Shanghai, 17th August, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. H. Adolphus Overweg is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in China and Japan, and Mr. Anton Cornet has been duly authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

OVERWEG & Co.
14my (278) Shanghai, 12th Nov., 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. J. W. Wood a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of Cerkuti Wood & Co.

O. E. CERKUTI.
tf 362 Ningpo, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Rayner & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent.

All outstanding accounts will be settled by Messrs. J. Bohstedt & Co.

ROBT. RAYNER.
G. W. HARTMANN.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. Bohstedt in our Firm, has ceased on the 31st ulto.

Mr. Robt. Rayner and Mr. G. W. Hartmann have this day been admitted partners in our firm, which will now consist of

Mr. J. Truelsen.
„ Robt. Rayner.
„ G. W. Hartmann.

J. BOHSTEDT & Co.
tf 357 Ningpo, Feb. 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Jacob Whitt in our Firm expired on the 24th day of November, 1863.

E. AURBACH & Co.
tf 350 Ningpo, 23rd Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Jamieson Elles in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1862.

ELLES & Co.
28fe 299 Amoy, 11th Nov., 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. James Muschamp Vickers is this day admitted a partner in our Firm.

ADAM SCOTT & Co.
22ap 347 Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents* at this Port under the management of Mr. William Adamson.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED."
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port, as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent,* under the style of Nordaby & Co.

G. NORDABY.
5ma 265 Hankow, 15th October, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles William Matthew Hudson is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself in business at Hankow, under the Style and Firm of Innes & Co.

JAMES INNES.
tf 166 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr. C. W. M. Hudson.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* under the Style of Wilson, Cornabe & Co.

JAMES WILSON,
W. A. CORNABE.
16ap 344 Chefoo, 9th Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of Detmering & Co.

W. DETMERING.
tf 260 Chefoo, September 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR David Eastwood will sign our firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.
17ju 314 Tien-tsin, 16th Dec., 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. [illegible] Adolph Joost and Mr. Emil Brunckow have this day been admitted Partners in our Firm.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
2ap 333 China, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a Branch of our Nagasaki Firm at this place, in which Mr. F. Abegg has been admitted a Partner.

GRÖSSER & Co.
16ma 345 Yokohama, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. James Campbell Fraser is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

ROSS BARBER & Co.
tf 196 Yokohama, 8th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted under the style of:

de Coningh, Carst & Lels,

will from and after the *1st December,* 1863, be carried on under the firm of

CARST, LELS & Co.
P. CARST, Jr.
MURK LELS,
H. BRUŸN,
C. F. PLATE.
5ma 309 Yokohama, 1st Dec, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Auctioneers & Commission Merchants* under the Style of Ballard & Hogg.

H. A. BALLARD,
THOMAS HOGG.
tf 349 Yokohama, Japan, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. *James L. Glover has this day been* admitted a Partner in our Firm.

GLOVER & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st September, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE Firm of Metzendorff Wilmans Reys & Co. at Batavia, and Mathieu Enns Reys & Co. at Sourabaya being dissolved this date, the Business will be carried on by the undersigned on the same footing under the style of

Wm. MATHIEU & Co.

Messrs. M. Metzendorff and H. C. Wilmans remaining interested therein as Associés Commanditaires.

Wm. MATHIEU,
R. SEHLMACHER.
30ap 351 Batavia, Sourarbaya, } 31st Dec., 1863.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant *Policies against Fire on Buildings or* their Contents to the extent of £12,000 at this Port and Hankow, and to £10,000 at Tientsin and Kinkiang, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

IRON GODOWNS, MACHINERY, AND IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

THE Undersigned have made arrangements for the execution in England of all work of the above description under superintendence of an experienced Civil Engineer.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
tf 322 Shanghai, 2nd January, 1864.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE under-signed having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863

INSURANCES.

The Commercial Union.

ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Henry William Peek, Esq (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. Trower, Esq., (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
Jeremiah Colman, Esq., (J. and J. Colman,)
Charles Curling, Esq., (C. Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, (Halliday, Fox and Co.)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Samuel Hanson, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son.)
Frederick William Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris.)
Smith Harrisson, Esq. (Harrisons and Crosfield.)
David Hart, Esq, (Lemon Hart and Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq. (Thomas and Francis Hicks.
John Hodgson, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.
John Humphery, Jun., (Humphery and Son.
Moss Joshua, Esq. (Joshua Brothers and Co.
William Leask, Esq., Eastcheap.
Andrew Lusk, Esq (A. Lusk and Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq (Churchill & Sim)
John Robert Thomson, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson and Co.
John Kemp Welch, Esq (Orlando Jones and Co.

Manager of Fire Department—Henry Thomson.
Actuary—W. P. Pattison.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—The London and County Bank.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £4,000 can be granted on each.

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
27ju-64 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

Queen Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire,* to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the *two wealthy proprietaries,* without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
27ju-64 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 160 Chinkiang, 17th June, 1863.

保險公所

啟者本行現在鎮江作爲保險公所經理之人可保火輪船并火輪船拖帶小船等隻免受驚灾如有驚者照數償還如有人欲保險者請至本行面議可也此佈

天靑洋行啟

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Manchester and London.
Capital One Million Sterling.

THE Directors have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. as Agents for this Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow; who are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By order of the Board,
JAS. B. NORTHCOTT,
Secretary.
tf 319 Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1864.

INSURANCES.

THE
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL...£2,000,000.

Board of Directors in Manchester.

JOHN TODD, Esq., Chairman.
W. H. Bradley, Esq.
John Clegg, Esq.
B. Darbyshire, Esq., Liverpool.
Alexander Ewing, Esq., Glasgow.
William Fenton, Esq., Rochdale.
Samuel Hargreaves, Esq.
John Knowles, Esq.
J. Robinson Kay, Esq., Bury.
J. Schofield Mayson, Esq.
Wm. Pilkington, Esq., Blackburn.
Joseph Scholfield, Esq.
N. Schelmerdine, Esq.
James Smith, Esq., Liverpool.
James Wagstaff, Esq., London.
Edward Wanklyn, Esq.
Barton Wood, Esq.

Directors in Liverpool.

C. HOLLAND, Esq., Chairman.
B. Darbyshire, Esq.
Thomas Fry, Esq.
Henry Jump, Esq.
Frederic Lyon, Esq.
James Smith, Esq.
James Smith, Esq.
Thos. R. Stolterfoht, Esq.

The income of the Company is now as under:—

Fire premiums, upwards of......£	60,000
Life premiums and interest......	29,000
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds......................	88,000
The Funds of the Company exceeds......................	251,000

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances are transacted on terms as moderate as those of any responsible office.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Lancashire is also prepared to receive proposals for Life Assurance.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and all further information may be obtained from

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.
tf 241 Oct. 3, 1863.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000.

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.

F. B. Johnson, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. H. Wiggins, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. Henderson, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
David Reid, Esq.

AGENCIES are about to be established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

Applications for Shares will be received by the Undersigned.

The Company will be ready to accept risks and grant Policies from the 1st January, 1864.

L. JOSEPHS,
Secretary
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Dec., 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov, 1863.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 Royal Exchange Avenue, LONDON.

Capital... .2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai, 14th May, 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves at this Port as *Silk Inspectors, General Commission Agents, and Merchants*, under the style and firm of WILKIN & ROBISON.

ALFRED JOHN WILKIN.
RICHARD DURANT ROBISON.

28my 368 Shanghai, 6th Feb., 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Evening at 8 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Dec. 26	Hankow,	Feb. 21
Hongkong	Feb. 12	Nagasaki	Feb. 16
Tientsin	—	Kanagawa,	Feb. 17

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong.. Oct. 31 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai .. " 26 } Dec. 15.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending Feb. 19th, 1864.

Feb.	Malwa New Tls.	Malwa Old Tls	Patna New Tls	Patna Old Tls
20	530		400	410
22,	530		400	410
23	530		400	410
24,	535		400	410
25,	535		400	410
26,	530		395	405

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Feb., 26th.—*Argus*, Ashton, (Br str), from Tientsin; 26, *Shan-se*, Perkins, (Am str), from Hankow.

DEPARTURES.—Feb., 26th.—*Fiery Cross*, Robinson, (Br ship), for ——; 26, *Bessie Stanton*, Scobey, (Br baq), for Hakodadi; 26, *Fei-ma*, Buckland, (Br str), for Ningpo; 26, *Mandarin*, Bissen, (Br str), for Ningpo; 26, *Blackburn*, Murphey, (Br ship), for Liverpool; 26, *Rosa*, Brarens, (Belg. baq)., for Hongkong.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per *Dora* from Sydney, Miss Donnelson. Per *Azoff*, from Yokohama, Messrs. E. Clarke, A. Humbert, J. P. Metman, J. Meadows, F. da Roza, H. Bush, J. Louis, Capt. Coney, 67th Regt., Lieut. Mosse, 67th Regt., Lieut Middleton, Ensign Lempriere.

DEPARTED.—Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship *Nepaul*, for Yokohama, Mr. & Mrs. Rawson, Messrs. Geo. H. McKay, Rumeibe, W. D. Robison, Lang, W. H. Farr, J. S. Harris, and F. M. Bernard. Per Mess: Imp: Packet Str. *Hydaspe*, for Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Kroes, Mr. & Mrs. Haskins and child, Messrs. Bonnefoy, Bourret, Gabriel, Cryder, Thérie, Bleckmann, Haywood, Haeseler, Brenchley, Lallier du Coudray, the Japanese Embassy, composed of 34 persons, and seven 2nd class Passengers. Per *Pekin* for Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Messrs. N. Nathoo, D. Kakee, F. Jamsetjee, Captain Scott, Ensign Stack, Messrs. Redeskez, Schanondoffell, C. L. Simpson, S. J. Reubin, and H. J. H. Tripp.

THE London Mail of 13th January, due in Hongkong on the 25th February, and here on the 1st March. It was received last year on the 26th February, per *Ganges*.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe, &c., is appointed to leave on Wednesday, the 9th proximo.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 27 1864

IN another part of this issue we publish in *a translated form, the Proclamation* which the Futai Li has been moved to address to the world on the subject of his proceedings after the surrender of Soochow. It is now generally understood that, just before the receipt of *Sir Frederick Bruce's instructions* to Major Gordon, which, it is reported, enjoin upon that gallant officer complete withdrawal from all communication with the Futai, His Excellency succeeded in entrapping him into a *complete abandonment of the position* he had taken up, entailing the nullification *not only of his own protests*, but also of the measures which at his instance were *taken by General* Brown and H. M.'s Minister. One of Major Gordon's *chief inducements* appears to have been that hunger for *action* which has already distinguished his career, and led him to the achievement *of so many* brilliant feats of arms. But we do not desire to pronounce any judgment on his recent reconciliation, although it was only in December last, that he addressed to us the emphatic protest in which he declared the infamy of the Futai. We propose simply to comment upon the Futai's exculpatory manifesto, and *to attempt to elicit* the pith of His Excellency's meaning.

The Proclamation appears to have been published on the renewal of Major Gordon's friendly relations with its author, and may have been demanded by the former as an exoneration of himself from all share in the treachery which led to the murder of the unhappy Wangs. The Futai, indeed, disclaims this rather angular phrase, and substitutes for it: "execution by military law;" he dwells, however, at best, but lightly on this distinction, and devotes his most laboured logic to the proof that no difference existed in reality between his own motives and those which actuated Major Gordon. Recognising that the high-souled British commander was impelled, in undertaking to negotiate with the rebel leaders, by an earnest desire to spare bloodshed on the *capture of Soochow*, the *Futai* endeavours, in a very Mawworm-like strain, to *assume to himself the credit of an identical* anxiety, and to prove that, in executing "*a few bandits*" *he averted the* horrors of war from "many tens of thousands" of *innocent people*. *Whether the* idea of excusing himself by the plea of humanity can have first *originated in* the Futai's mind, is a point which might be argued by *these* best acquainted with Chinese psychology; but from the persistent manner in which he adheres to this line of argument, and touches but slightly on *the* score of expediency, which, in a former manifesto served as his main defence, it would appear that he has by some means discovered the clue to the modern susceptibilities of outer barbarians. On turning back, however, to *Major Gordon's* published statement, we find that the immediate consequence of the murder of the Wangs was the partial sack of Soochow by the Futai's forces; and the thrill of horror which at the time pervaded the community when the description of the ensuing slaughter was made public, must still be fresh in the recollection of every one. Twenty-four hours after the "summary decision" upon which the Futai piques himself, thousands of naked and affrighted creatures were scattered over the face of the country, plundered of every article of property and clothing; and it is somewhat difficult to discover in what particular the occupation of Soochow differed as it actually occurred, from the sack of a city captured *vi et armis*. It was the brutality of the pillage no less than the treacherous murder of the "few bandits," against which Major Gordon's indignation was so powerfully roused, and which at the time called forth such emphatic condemnation from the public. We may thus feel justified in considering the Futai's pretension to motives of humanity as by no means borne out by the actual circumstances, and consequently as a very transparent fraud. But, after all, this plea is still subsidiary to an assertion that the breach of capitulation emanated in fact from the rebel chieftains, *rather than from* the Futai himself. They are accused, though somewhat indefinitely, of bringing forward new claims after the surrender was completed, *and of seeking to* force upon the Futai the maintenance of *their late followers. The misdemeanour* is further alleged against the Na-Wang, *of appearing before the Futai still unshaven*—a conclusive proof, apparently, that *treason was rampant in his designs.* A deeper knowledge of the Chinese *constitution than we can boast would* probably be required to determine whether *the services of of a barber ought to* have been called in before the interview* *took* place; but *would the Futai be* prepared to declare that the crime was so *grave as to condemn the* perpetrator to be hacked to pieces, as actually happened? The further accusation is brought against him of demanding *that* his followers should be enrolled in the army, to the number of "*several tens of battalions,*" which, at 500 men per *ying* or battalion, must be taken to mean at the least 20,000 to 25,000 men. We have always understood that one of the stipulations agreed upon in Major Gordon's presence was that a certain number of the rebels were to be taken into the Futai's service; and we are not prepared to believe that the Na-Wang alone was the leader of so large a force of fighting men as that indicated. It is quite possible that he may, at the last moment, have sought to prevail upon the Imperialist commander to admit a larger number of his troops into the ranks than was originally agreed upon. But when it is considered that the city gates were already in the possession of *General Ching*, that *the inhabitants* of Soochow had shaved their heads and divested themselves of all marks of a military calling, and *that the seven victims* proceeded almost alone to their fatal "interview at the camp," it must appear at least highly *doubtful* whether *anything* like *compulsion* can have been attempted. It is moreover extremely remarkable that, at the Futai's interview with General Brown, four days after the occurrence, "no justification," *as* we learn from the General's statement to the Consular body, was adduced. If, moreover, these high *considerations really* existed, and such valid excuses for what was done could be alleged, how is it that when, immediately afterwards, General Ching "looking very pale," met Major Gordon on the walls of Soochow, he answered his inquiry respecting *the interview with a* flat denial that any meeting had taken place?

Having thus exposed the falsehood of *the Futai's claim to motives of humanity*, and observed upon the probability that *his countercharge of treachery* against *the rebel chieftains is equally* devoid of *foundation*, we leave *the* Proclamation to find what credit it may from the public *to whom it is addressed. The boldness* with which the Futai declares the *(to foreigners) palpable untruth that* Major Gordon *was a party to the negotiations which resulted in the death of* the Mo Wang at the hands of his own *comrades, is a point which may be left to* the discretion of Major Gordon himself, who, we should imagine, will call upon H. E. *to explain this novel statement.* But we cannot, after all, refrain from expressing our wonder ~~that, if th~~is flimsy *story be all that the Futai can* adduce in exculpation of his acts, Major Gordon should have been persuaded to stultify all his previous declarations, and, in the face of instructions from the highest authorities in China, to abandon the position to which he and others stood pledged.

IN our Daily *paper of the 23d inst.*, we published our Hakodadi correspondent's *account of the wreck of the British barque Egeria*. In another column of this issue will be found a second sad tale of wreck and disaster in the case of the Russian schooner *Peruvee*. The two recitals have much in common, but there is one important difference to which we would direct the attention of our readers. In the case of the *Egeria*, the prince on whose coasts the unfortunate crew were cast, treated the sufferers with a hospitality which could not be exceeded even in the most civilised Western countries, and which might with advantage be copied by some who boast of being subject to the influences of Christianity. The wants of the helpless were provided for, food was placed in profusion before them, a guard was sent for their protection from marauders, and commodious sheds were erected for their personal accommodation, and for the storage of so much of the cargo as might possibly be saved. Moreover, not only did this action on the part of the prince shew his readiness to afford every assistance to foreigners in distress, but it gives a clear proof of the charity and innate nobility of his character. The Consul and the Captain of the *Egeria* wished to re-imburse the Prince for the great expense to which he had been put, but the offer was not for a moment entertained. The Japanese potentate, directed by the light of Reason alone, had arrived at that principle of mutual forbearance which is by us looked on as one of the maxims for which we are alone indebted to a high and holy Revelation. We fully agree with our correspondent when he says that some token of gratitude should be presented to the Prince by the British Government. Such an act on the part of the Queen of England would be one of simple policy, as tending to consolidate the friendly feeling exhibited, and as shewing how high a value is placed on the lives of the adventurous sons of the Ocean. It is also our duty as one of the greatest and most highly civilised nations on the globe, to shew our appreciation of every display of Mercy which

> —becomes
> The throned Monarch better than his crown.

We must, however, glance at another case *somewhat similar in nature*, in which, as we have above stated, a Russian vessel was cast on the inhospitable *shores of the province of Nambu*. We do not desire to comment on the rashness or mismanagement which may have led to the catastrophe. The natives could have had no accurate information on these points, and even if they had, no excuse for inhospitality could thereby have been afforded. On the arrival of the party sent by the Consuls at Hakodadi to the scene of the wreck to enquire into the circumstances of the case, men were found crowded together in a filthy shed, *not fit for* human habitation. The food on which they had been forced to subsist for twelve days, was simply rice and *raw* turnips, and their clothes, which were either lost or rendered useless, had not been replaced by native dress. Although a party of officials had visited the place, no steps had been taken to improve the condition of *these poor fellows*, whose state when found by their friends, can more easily be imagined than described. It is useless for us to speculate on the causes which may have led to the different courses of action taken by the Princes of *Matsumai and Nambu*. If all the statements which have latterly been made as to the mutual independence of the Japanese great Damios be true, neither of these princes is legally bound by that clause in the Treaty which provided that

> If any British merchant vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of Japan, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan the Japanese authorities, on being apprised of the fact shall immediately render all the assistance in their power; the persons on board shall receive *friendly* treatment, and be furnished if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

But while this exhibits in a still stronger light the charity of the Prince of Matsumai, it shews that some of the Daimios still entertain *so rooted* an aversion to foreigners, that not only are they opposed to us politically, but that they carry their hostility so far as to leave ill-fated mariners to perish when cast helpless on their shores. We are therefore the more anxious that some valuable token of esteem be presented by the British Government to the prince of Matsumai. This would *testify the esteem in* which his conduct is held, and would moreover mark the *difference between the sentiments* which are excited in the breast of foreign *nations at the view of Benevolence and* of Selfishness.

Summary of the Week.

BUT few events of moment have transpired since the issue of our last Summary. The weather continues cold and gloomy with occasional gleams of sun, and more frequent gusts of wind.

In another part of this issue will be found a translation of a Proclamation issued by the Futai with reference to the occurrences which *immediately* followed the fall of Soochow. Our readers will be able to form their own opinion on this *document*. They will find it alluded to in our leading columns. A notification respecting the tenure of land in Soochow has also been issued by the Futai, and posted up in the foreign settlements. This was addressed to foreigners, *and contained directions* for their guidance. It was therefore torn down by order of the Consuls. The gist *of the argument* which it contains lies in an extract from a despatch from Earl Russell to the Shanghai Chamber of *Commerce* (*Vide North-China Herald* of April 25th 1863.) in which it is stated *that the twelfth article of the Treaty is to be taken in connection* with the eleventh, *and that in this connection* it is evident that no right exists to acquire *real property except at the ports opened* by Treaty. We still occasionally receive reports *of outrages of greater or less importance committed in our neighborhood. On the evening of Friday the* 19th inst., three Europeans armed with *swords boarded a junk moored off Hongku*, and demanded money. When this was refused, *they* forced the crew below, closed the *hatches*, and *proceeded to* rifle the boxes on board. They succeeded in carrying off property to the value *of about three hundred and fifty dollars.* H. E. Hwang, Taotai of Shanghai has resigned his post on the plea of ill-health. It is stated, however that some domestic grievances have of late so preyed upon his spirits, as at last to destroy the *balance of his mind. Ying-pao-shing* the late president of the Defence Committee has been appointed to take the vacant post. *A case of considerable importance* both to innkeepers and travellers, has been tried at the British Consulate. The *landlord of the "Clarendon" hotel* was sued by a lodger in his house for the sum of Tls. 350, which it was alleged *had been lost through the landlord's* neglect in taking even ordinary precautions against robbery. It appears that *there were no locks to the doors, and* that on one occasion when the plaintiff went to bed, he placed a chair against the door, *leaving his pocket* book, containing Tls. 350, in one of the pockets of his coat. In the morning he *found the door open, the coat and* waistcoat outside, and the money of course gone. The defence set up was that the *proprietor* of the "Clarendon" was *not* an "innkeeper," and that the plaintiff, as a monthly boarder, was not a "*traveller.*" The Court, *however*, decided in favor of the plaintiff, with costs. An appeal has been made through our Daily *columns on behalf of a number of starving* villagers in the Shing-hwa district (Ningpo). We regret to say, however, that up to *the present the sum collected does not* exceed two hundred dollars. *The theatrical* company to which we alluded in *our last issue still continues its performances*, but naturally enough has not *been patronised by any of the ladies resident in the settlements*. We are happy, therefore, to be able to announce that entertainments at which ladies *may without impropriety* be present, are about to be given by a Mrs. Greig. This lady has had a long and most successful career *in India* and the colonies, and has obtained the most flattering testimonials to her ability. Her *forte lies in dramatic readings* and English ballad music. We notice that she has secured the valuable assistance of Mr. Marquis Chisholm, whose abilities as a pianist formed a considerable element in the success which attended Miss Amelia Bailey during her late career in the North of China and Japan. The Rhenish Band will also lend their aid. We are therefore warranted in expecting, and, indeed, in promising our readers, a really first class entertainment. We hope to see many of the Shanghai ladies present whenever Mrs. Greig opens her season. We understand that in consequence of Wednesday evening having been selected by the Royal Artillery Amateurs for their performance, Mrs. Greig has postponed her first entertainment to the evening of Friday next the 4th inst. Mrs. Greig is naturally anxious not to interfere with the *support* which may be accorded to the gallant defenders of our settlements. *Although*, therefore, she had announced her intention *of opening on Wednesday*, she waives her claim in their favor. The convict David Williams *who lies under* sentence of death for the piracy and *murder committed on the* Yangtsze, as reported in the *Herald* of Oct. 3rd, has been respited on *account of illness*. He was to have been hanged yesterday morning, but a certificate from Doctors Sibbald and Hay induced the Consul General to postpone the execution of the sentence. The prisoner is said to be of good family, is only about twenty-two years of age, and was formerly a medical student. He stoutly denies having had any part in the crime for which he is to suffer.

We have had no advices of importance either from SOOCHOW or QUINSAN. Gordon has, we understand, started with his troops from the latter city. Our river correspondents are also sparing in their contributions. We learn from HANKOW that much annoyance has been caused by the arbitrary detention of the S. S. *Hupang* by the Commissioner of Customs at that port. A public meeting had been held, the minutes of which will be published in the *Daily News* of Monday next. From KIU-KIANG, we hear that the *Nora Creina* arrived there on the 11th inst., with eleven hundred of the Kiangsi braves captured in Soochow. Many *of* these poor fellows were in a dying state when they arrived at their *destination*, and as no provision, either of food or shelter, had been *made for them, they* were obliged to bivouac on the bund, while the thermometer *ranged from* 25° to 33°. On the morning after they disembarked, *eight or ten corpses* were found. These were buried by the local *mandarins*, but *no assistance* was extended to the starving wretches who survived.

We have had no advices either from PEKING, TIENTSIN or CHEFOO. From YOKOHAMA we have dates to the 17th *inst.*, but no items of political intelligence are contained in our files. The British vessel *Star of Peace* had been wrecked on the 13th inst., at a point some distance down the coast, off the province of Kadsusa. One man, named Joseph Corbett, alone escaped. The Tycoon has left Yedo for Miaco. He started with the Empress in the *Jinkee*, accompanied by six other vessels. No attempt has as yet been made to rebuild the palace at Yeddo, lately destroyed by fire. It is therefore thought that His Majesty's stay at Miaco will be indefinitely prolonged. We are glad to notice that the *Japan Commercial News* has been enlarged, and is now a sheet of respectable size and appearance. The conductors of this publication have hitherto been peculiarly fortunate in the *quickness* with which they have obtained important news, and in the general accuracy of the details which they lay before their readers. Were there a little less personality in the mutual recriminations of the leaders of the English *press* in Japan, we cannot but think that more good would be effected by their exertions, and the tone of their papers would rise in proportion to the gentlemanly feeling displayed. One of the proprietors of the *Commercial News is now in Shanghai*, and purposes to solicit support in the shape either of advertisements or subscriptions. We trust that he will meet with the success which *enterprise* directed towards a useful end always deserves. From NAGASAKI, *our dates extend to* the 21st inst., but we have received no news of importance.

Our HAKODADI correspondent, writing under date of January 24th, reports very heavy gales in the neighborhood of that port. The British barque *Egeria* was lost on the night of the 31st December, off the entrance to the straits of Tsugar. Full particulars were published in our *Daily News* of the 23rd inst. It would seem that the prince of Matsumai treated the crew with the utmost kindness, providing storage for such things as could be saved from the wreck, and giving the Captain to understand that, no matter what he wanted, he had only to signify his wishes, and they would be immediately complied with.

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* In this connection the following anecdote, for the authenticity of which we can vouch, appears rather pertinent. In 1861 when a large portion of the province of Kwangtung was in the possession of rebels, a surrender somewhat similar to that of Soochow was negotiated by a local commander, who agreed to pay Taels 10,000 to the rebel chief, and to obtain him a position as a military mandarin. The chief shaved his head, and proceeded to an interview with the Imperialist leader; but on some difficulty occurring with respect to immediate payment, he rushed upon the latter, and seizing him by the throat, shouted: "Give me back my hair!" He was only pacified by the sight of the dollars.

PROCLAMATION.

By Li, Governor of Kiangsu, &c., &c.

The Ever Victorious Force, since the command was taken by General Gordon, has assisted with uniform success in the operations against the Rebels, and the Futai has, on repeated occasions, obtained decrees of approbation for its services in reply to his memorials to the Throne. At the time when the rebel Kao, falsely styled the Na Wang, and his associates, were summarily put to death, the overthrow of settled arrangements was imminent from one moment to another, and General Gordon, not being on the spot, could not be cognisant of the circumstances involved. He was thus led to conceive that the course of action adopted was in opposition to the agreement previously entered into; and now, as both Chinese and foreigners appear to attach credence to mere rumours, and are ignorant that the Futai's motives, although seemingly at variance with those of General Gordon, were in fact identical with them, it behoves him to remove all doubt upon this subject by the issue of one distinct Proclamation. The facts to be stated are these. At the moment when the operations against Soochow were on the point of being crowned with success, the rebel Kao and his associates, finding themselves in straits, besought permission to surrender. A great distinction existed between this act and the submission tendered, before the arrival of a besieging force, on the part of the garrisons of Na-Wei, Ch'ang-shu, and other places. When General Gordon obtained the Futai's consent to admit them to surrender, in order to avert the slaughter that must ensue upon the storming of the city, it was from a desire to spare the myriads of the population, and not simply with the wish at all hazards to secure the lives of the rebel Kao and his particular associates. Still less can it be said that, when once the agreement was entered into, no alteration was possible, so that these men could have been empowered, in tendering their submission, to enforce claims on their own behalf, and, in despite of all, to be still held as pardoned whilst their rebellious tendencies were arising afresh! This principle is perfectly clear, and both the law of China and foreign practice are identical upon this point, respecting which there can be no doubt.

At first, in the negociations for the submission, for the murder of the so-styled Mo-Wang, for the surrender of the North-east gate, and the fixing of a time for the interview at the camp, every step was known to General Gordon; but on his arrival at the camp, the so-styled Na-Wang had not shaved his head, and his rebellious designs were patent to the view. He both refused to disband his followers, and insisted on their being enrolled in the army to the number of several tens of battalions, and further urged a demand that the ranks of Brigadier General &c., should be obtained from the Throne for his adherents, who were to be left at the head of their men as garrison for Soochow. Not only was no sign of contrition evinced, but on the contrary there was a design of preparing the way for an eventual return to rebellion. Whilst his speech was evasive and ambiguous, his expression of countenance was ferocious and bold to an extreme: and all this took place after the surrender had been completed. The Futai could, therefore, for his own safety, not do otherwise than guard against a departure from the arranged conditions; and these were all particulars with which General Gordon was not acquainted. As regards the outset, when the Futai agreed with General Gordon to accept their submission, he had no conception that hesitation would take place at the last moment; and with respect to subsequent occurrences, the signs of danger were disclosed in a single instant, when, if no action could have been taken until after communicating with General Gordon, not only would it have become too late, but all the advantages secured would have been sacrificed. Supposing that the Futai had adhered rigidly (to his agreement), so that these few bandits had been enabled to ensure their own safety and revert to their rebellious practices, many tens of thousands would have suffered by the consequent misfortune; and the result would have been far from what was contemplated when first these men were admitted to surrender. Fortunately, however, by a summary decision at the vital instant, by which these few bandits only were put to death, and the mass of their followers was broken up and dispersed, benefit was secured to the same vast number of the people, to protect whom was the main object held in view. From first to last, what was aimed at was the prevention of slaughter in the moment of victory at Soochow; and therefore has the Futai said that his intentions, though seemingly at variance, were really identical with those of General Gordon. When, in fact, on the 6th of December, the so-styled Na-Wang came with his associates to the camp, General Gordon, having previously looked upon the matter as securely settled, did not accompany them: and, after the occurrence, he returned to Quinsan. He was thus both not an eye-witness to what actually occurred on the spot, and he was misled by the rumours that were spread abroad after the affair had taken place. He was impressed with the conviction that, the terms of surrender having been agreed upon, the subsequent execution of the individuals was a breach of the convention entered into; but he was totally unaware of the pressing urgency and extreme danger of the consequences involved, which left not an instant for delay, and which led the Futai to inflict at once the penalty prescribed by military law.

The Futai has already written a minute account of these circumstances to the Board of Foreign Affairs, for communication to the foreign Ministers: and in addition to this he now publishes this Proclamation, for the information of Chinese and foreigners alike. He will take stringent measures to prohibit the circulation of false or inflammatory reports.

Tung-chih, 3rd year, 1st moon, 7th day.

February 14th, 1864.

LOSS OF THE "PERWEE."

The total loss of the Russian Government schooner *Perwee* on the 8th November, by running ashore on the coast of Nambu, on the opposite side of the strait of Tsugar to that on which Hakodadi is situated, has already been reported. Concerning the wreck, there are no further particulars to be gained than that it appears to have been caused by mismanagement and incompetency; but as the vessel was a government one, and there was only one life lost out of twenty-five, there is little said about it. The following is the report of Mr. Frederick Wilkie, an enterprising merchant of this place, who, on account of his intimate aquaintance with the language, and general knowledge of customs of the Japanese, was selected by the three Consuls to visit the scene of the wreck, with full powers to act as their special agent. It will be seen that he throws great blame on the native officials, but it is likewise pretty certain that the shipwrecked party must in a great measure thank themselves for not having insisted on being properly housed and fed. Is it likely that a commander with over a score of able-bodied men under him, had they been of any nation but Russian, would have allowed himself to be treated in the manner here described? In fact they appeared quite helpless, and altho' there were boats at hand, and they were within sight of Hakodadi head, they made no attempt to rescue themselves from so unpleasant a position; but, as they informed the relief party, they had made up their minds to winter there.

(Copy) Z.

Hakodadi, *Dec*., 8, 1863.

To J. Goskavitch, Esq.,
H. I. R M. Consul.
Hakodadi.

Sir,—In accordance with your instructions of Nov. 19 as follows:—

To Mr. Fred. Wilkie,
Hakodadi.

Sir—It is reported that a vessel has been wrecked on the Coast of Nambu, and as it is not known to what nation she belongs, we hereby appoint you our agent respectively, to proceed to the spot at once, and take such measures as you shall think proper to save life, property, &c.

Hakodadi, Nov. 19th, 1863.
(Signed and Sealed)

J. GOSKAVITCH.
H. I. R M. Consul.
E. E. RICE.
U. S. Consul,
F. HOWARD VYSE.
H. B. M. Consul

I have the honor to state, that I lost no time in procuring a boat, and on the morning of the 20th started from Hakodadi accompanied by Captain Vyse and H. Weuve, Esq., also a Japanese Officer and interpreter, for the coast of Nambu, where the vessel was said to be lost. Unfavorable wind caused us to make the land at a village called Oma, where we arrived at 3 P.M. on that day. On making enquiries we found that a Russian vessel had been wrecked near the village of Oestaki, situated at the Eastern entrance of Awomori bay. Finding it impossible to proceed by water, we proceeded on foot by a rather difficult road along the coast to the Westward; employing coolies and horses in the transport of our necessary baggage and provisions. We passed on our way several villages, the inhabitants of which appeared mostly fishermen. The country was entirely of a mountainous nature, but often broken by fine valleys, which as well as many of the hill sides were well cultivated, and nature aided by human industry shewed a great contrast to the vicinity of Hakodadi, or any part of Yesso that I have visited. The uncultivated tracts were mostly covered with forest of small growth; while the immediate margin of the shore was of a rocky and rugged character, but in some places would afford sufficient shelter for small craft. Night overtaking us, we halted at 9 P.M. at the village of Tszae; where we fell in with a party of Tycoon's Officers from Hakodadi, on the same mission as ourselves. They received us kindly, and procured for us suitable lodgings in one of the village temples; proposing that on the morrow we should travel in company to the scene of the wreck. The authorities of the village provided us with pheasants, potatoes, rice and fish.

On the morning of the 21st, the whole party embarked in several native pulling boats, and proceeded along the coast, still tending to the westward. Having made about eight miles in this manner, a strong head wind forced us to put ashore at a small village. Here we took some refreshment, and then started on foot by a most difficult mountain track. The nature of the road not permitting of horse transport, our effects were carried by the villagers; and it was surprising to see how these men, supporting their heavy loads, travelled with facility, where, unencumbered as we were, we found the greatest difficulty in proceeding: their feet were only covered with straw sandals, which were perhaps more suited to the nature of the country than our heavy solid boots.

In the latter part of the day we again took to boats, and by 4 P.M., arrived at the village of Oestaki. Along the beach in front of the village, we saw many fragments of the wreck, in the shape of planks, broken spars, torn sails, &c. Our first care was to discover the unfortunate officers and crew; the latter, twenty in number, we found drawn up near the beach, who pointed out a small hut where their commander and officers were located, to which we immediately repaired. We soon gained from Captain Nasmoff, the particulars of the loss of his ill-fated schooner the *Perwee*. It was distressing to witness in what miserable quarters they had lived, as they informed us, for the last twelve days; the room occupied by them was not over twelve feet square, in a very filthy state, and in my opinion barely fit for a human being to exist in. The house was certainly one of the worst in the place; and to add to this, the only food they had been able to procure, was rice and raw turnips. I would particularly draw your attention to this point, because we discovered that a Tycoon's officer — although perhaps on a different errand — had been in the village several days, and had not taken a single step to afford assistance to the shipwrecked sufferers, who, having lost the greater part of their clothes, and the remainder being frozen or wet, were in a pitiable plight. This, as you are well aware, is not carrying out the stipulations of the treaties existing between foreign nations and Japan.

By urging the officials who accompanied us, fresh and better lodgings were soon provided, as well as superior food; and arrangements were made so that the whole party might start for the village of Tszae next day. Owing, however, to most unfavorable weather, we were forced to remain over another night.

On the 23rd, we all reached Tszae at about 3 P.M., the boats which conveyed us being furnished by the officials. We here found quarters for the night, and next morning started in the government boats for Hakodadi, but head-winds prevented us accomplishing any distance, and we were obliged to return again to Tszae. The day following, the wind continued from the same quarter, and we rested on shore; but being short of food for so many mouths, we applied to the officers accompanying us for some provisions. Some few vegetables and two pheasants were provided, but owing to the bad weather no fish could be had. We consequently asked for a bullock, as there were many in the place; but the officials informed us that they could not comply with our request without communicating with the officers of the prince of Nambu, in whose territory we then were; they promised, however, to give us an answer by 10 A.M. We learned privately that they were able to furnish us with a bullock. Owing to Japanese obstinacy, or whatever it might be, the officials brought forward one excuse after another, and in fact by deliberate lying kept us without beef until late at night: consequently we were the whole day with very little food. I entirely lay the blame of this on the Hakodadi officers, and these very men were sent for the purpose of rendering assistance. On the whole, the conduct of the Officials was certainly not what could have been expected from agents of the Imperial Government of Japan, which professes such amity and friendship towards foreigners.

Leaving the coast of Nambu on the morning of the 26th, we arrived safely at this port the same afternoon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
FRED. WILKIE.

CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 22*nd February*.

Before—J. Markham Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

Davis *versus* Walter.

The Plaintiff claimed Tls. 350, the value of certain property which he lost in the Hotel, of which the Defendant is proprietor. The defendant pleaded denial of liability.

Alexander Davis.—I arrived on the 23d or 24th January last, by the *Lotus*, and took up my abode at the Clarendon. I occupied a room on the upper floor. When I first went there, I called Mr. Walter's attention to the fact of there being no key in the door. He said it was all right. Two days after, he asked me to sleep on the ground floor, to oblige a lady. I consented, but again called his attention to the absence of a key. He again said it was all right. When I went to bed, I placed a chair against my door, and placed my coat at the head of my bed. When I woke up it had disappeared. I immediately got up and called the barman, and the coat and vest were found in the lobby outside. Mr Walter was called, went to the police station, and brought a policeman. The boys were brought up and examined. A key which Mr Walter recognised as that of his store-room, which had been lost, was found on one of them. I suggested that he should be given in charge. Mr Walter said he would give him in charge, but not prosecute, as he would not waste his time at the Consulate. The boy was given in charge, but Mr Walter not appearing, he was discharged. I saw Mr Lay in the hope that the boy could be brought up again, on the charge of the stolen key. He was ultimately sent into the city. The Tls. 350 were in the pocket book in my coat pocket. As I came out in the morning and saw coat and waistcoat outside, I at once looked to see whether the pocket book were there. It was gone, I have been able to learn nothing of it since. I have asked Mr. Walter to reimburse me; but he declined, saying he did not consider himself liable. I saw a notice stuck up the first time this morning, behind the bar—to the effect that the landlord would not be liable for loss of property unless it were put in his charge. There was another robbery in the house the same night. The outside gate is locked, but the house is open. There is no watchman. There is no compradore.

To Mr Eames. I have stayed at the Clarendon ever since I have been in Shanghai. I board by the month. I am not in business. I never had any caution given to me not to leave things about at Chinese New Year. I considered the room unsafe when I entered it, inasmuch as there was no key on the door. I did not consider it unwise to keep Tls. 350 in the room, seeing that I placed the coat close to my head. On the day previous, I received Tls. 240 from the Mercantile Bank; of the remaining Tls. 110, I can give no account. I simply had them in my possession. I am certain there were Tls. 350 in my pocket book. Mr. Walter said he was not here in time to appear against the boy in the morning. I never stated my loss at Tls. 500. I had no testimony against the boy, except that he had a key which had been missing for some time. I had paid Mr. Walter one week's board (Tls. 20) in notes on the previous day. I can only account for the fact of the door having been opened without rousing me, by the fact of it having been done lightly.

To Court. My coat was found thrown down on the floor immediately outside the bed room door. I did not think it necessary to give a perfect stranger, as Mr. Walter was, £100 to take care of. I swear that I never saw a notice until this morning. I have no servant of my own. Mr. Walter charges $60 a month for board and lodging.

Mr. Eames would have taken an objection at an earlier stage of the proceedings, but was unwilling to take up the time of the Court further than was necessary. His objection was that Mr Walter could not be described as an innkeeper. The meaning of innkeeper had now been clearly established. He was a man who kept a house for the accommodation of travellers.

The Court thought the fact that Mr. Walter had taken out a license as innkeeper, was sufficient proof that he was an innkeeper.

Mr. Eames admitted that Mr. Walter was an innkeeper; but he did not stand in that relation towards those of his lodgers with whom he made arrangements for their monthly board. It had been settled moreover that all which travellers staying at an inn could recover, in case of loss, was the value of their clothes and necessary travelling expenses. But in this case no clothes had been lost, and no travelling expenses appeared to be necessary. Besides, the loss was not owing to Mr. Walter's neglect; but to the plaintiff's own. It was gross negligence and carelessness to leave Tls. 350 in his pocket. But here he must again insist that, in his relations with Mr. Davis, Walter was not an innkeeper. An innkeeper was only liable for the goods of a passing traveller. But this could not apply to a boarding house, which was the primary character of the *Clarendon*. Mr Davis evidently stood in the light of lessee of his room; for when Walter wished him to move to the lower floor, he had to ask him as a favour to consent to the exchange. He could not turn him out. Then again, as regarded the sum lost by Mr Davis; it was indispensable that the traveller's testimony should be the principal in such a case; but there was generally evidence of some sort to support his statements. It would be a bad precedent to establish that a man could recover Tls. 350 from a landlord, on his own unsupported testimony that he had lost it. He could as well recover Tls. 5,000. Mr Walter would show, moreover, that Mr Davis had, in the first instance, stated his loss at Tls. 500.

William Burchard Walter. I keep the Clarendon. The barman came up to my bed and said there had been a robberry. I went down and saw Mr. Davis, who said he had lost Tls. 500. I did not prosecute the boy, because I was too late. I met the boy coming home. I had no other ground for suspecting the boy, than the fact of his possessing the key. There always has been a notice up.

To Mr Lawrance.—When people come to my house to board, I am not in the habit of calling attention to the notice. My charges are $100 for a single room and $60 for a double room. Mr Davis pays exactly the same as my other boarders. I am sure I was told he had lost Tls. 500. Plenty of persons have asked me to take care of their property. I have had complaints of there being no keys to the doors; but I cannot say that I specially remember Mr. Davis complaining. I do not require a certificate of character from lodgers, though I think it would be a very good plan in some cases. The notice is to the effect that I am not liable, unless things are placed in my charge. I had no reason to suspect that Mr. Davis had no money. He has always paid his bill correctly.

To Court. All my doors open with the same key—a Chinese one, and therefore perfectly useless. I thought the one notice in the bar was sufficient. My lodgers have several times given me their money. This is the first robbery that has occured. I have no reason to doubt Mr. Davis' assertion that he was robbed; but I have only his own word for it.

Mr. Eames said that closed the defence. He wished however to reiterate that Mr. Walter could not be considered a common innkeeper, as indicated in the plaint, and that he would be willing to rest the whole case on that point.

The Court, however, could not see that the argument bore on the case; a traveller might stay at a hotel two days or two months.

Mr. Lawrance, in summing up for the plaint, submitted that Mr. Eames' argument could not stand. Innkeepers were bound to take in all who applied to them for lodging, and the fact that Mr. Walter had taken out a license as innkeeper, was sufficient to show that he was such. A boarding-house keeper did not want a license. Mr Eames would seem to suggest that a man might be both boarding-house keeper and innkeeper; but he did not think an argument could rest on such grounds. The definition given by Chitty of the law as affecting the responsibility of innkeepers for their lodgers' goods, was as follows:—

1st. The inn must be a common inn.

2ndly. The party ought to be traveller or passenger.

Now Mr. Davis was not established in Shanghai, and might go elsewhere. Therefore, he came under the definition of a traveller. Mr Walter had admitted that he was stopping under ordinary conditions; and he (Mr. L.) thought it was quite clear that for all the purposes of the law he was a traveller.

3rdly. The goods and chattels must be in the inn.

4th. There must be a default, express or implied on the part of the inn-keeper; and such default is to be imputed to him, when the loss or injury cannot be ascribed to any other known cause.

It was clear Mr. Davis did not steal his own money; so there was a fault on the part of the innkeeper, because Mr Walter was bound to use ordinary precautions. He should either have cautioned his guest as to the danger to property at New Year time, or should have supplied them with keys. But Mr Eames had insinuated a doubt as to whether Mr Davis had any money at all. It was not likely that Mr Davis would come forward and attempt to saddle Mr Walter with Tls 350, without any ground for the claim. If every guest in the Clarendon were to be robbed on one night, he contended that Mr Walter would be liable for each individual's loss, unless he could prove that he had taken better precautions than putting his guests into rooms without keys. An act had been passed last July, of which his friend might or might not be aware, limiting the liability of innkeepers to £30 under certain circumstances. But there was an exception where the property was lost through the wilful neglect of the innkeeper, and such neglect he (Mr L.) thought there was in the present case. The word inn, as defined by the present law was:—

> Any hotel, inn, tavern, public house, or other place of refreshment, the keeper of which is now by law responsible for the goods and property of his guests.

He was aware that newspaper evidence was not admissible; but he would mention, for the information of the court, a case that had lately occurred at home in which Lady Glantyre had lost a valuable box of jewellery and some money at a hotel. The existence of a notice was there, also, pleaded by the proprietors, but the judge had ruled that it was of no value and could not take away the responsibility of the innkeepers, and the jury had found a verdict for the plaintiff. He (Mr L.) thought it had been clearly established that Mr Walter was a "common innkeeper," and that Mr Davis' property had been lost through his neglect; which two points only were necessary to prove his client's case.

The Court gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs, remarking that even ordinary precautions to ensure the safety of the house did not appear to have been taken.

CHINESE CRIMINALS.

We have on several late occasions been obliged to express our regret that the police system in the English Settlement has not proved competent for the prevention of crime. The heavy taxes imposed on the native residents may well be expected to create serious dissatisfaction, and even to prevent owners of property from coming within our limits, unless protection from outrage be secured. The Chinese are perfectly aware of the fact that, to European ideas, taxation implies protection; and, therefore, if they arrive at the conclusion that the provision made to guard their lives and property is inefficient, they will be likely to consider themselves aggrieved, and to seek some more eligible locality for the transaction of business and for residence. We have on a former occasion pointed out in the fullest manner the disastrous results which would arise from such an event. The value of real property would be depreciated, and many foreign merchants and others would find their resources seriously crippled. It is therefore with much satisfaction that we notice in the minutes of the Municipal Council published in to-day's issue, that a seizure of five criminals has been effected through the active exertions of Sergeant Jury. The severe punishment inflicted by Her Majesty's Vice-Consul on these miscreants will, we trust, have a salutary influence on the rowdies who may desire to continue the practice of those crimes which have now for so long disgraced the settlement. It will also have the effect of shewing the Chinese residents and property holders, that the foreign authorities are really alive to the necessity of putting a stop to the perpetration of outrages, and that, although in many instance they have failed to effect the arrest of offenders, they are not therefore to be considered careless or indifferent. The proceedings of the last few days will, it is to be hoped, somewhat restore the confidence of the industrious and unoffending trade-people, who, as a class, have latterly suffered severely. Those of our readers who have much intercourse with the natives will be able to verify for themselves the statement that a panic of no trifling importance was beginning to develop itself amongst the wealthy bankers and shop-keepers. Indeed we cannot wonder that such should be the case, for, besides the ill success which has followed the exertions of the police, it is well known that the natives who perpetrate burglaries are, even if captured, well able to pay for almost immediate release from the Hsien jail. If, however, the Municipal authorities succeed in bringing some few of these offenders to justice, and that, at the same time, the right to jurisdiction over them by conceded by the Chinese authorities, no door of escape will be open, and the sufferers will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that their persecutors are certain to expiate their evil deeds by a period of enforced morality, abstinence and hard labour, varied, however, by the occasional application of the navy cat-o-nine-tails. The results which must follow from this latter mode of discipline would be most salutary. "Flogging day," might be made Visitors' day," and the prisoners' friends be admitted during the performance of the ceremony. A double advantage would thus accrue, and Justice, not satisfied with the Punishment of crime, would in Shanghai, as in the other portions of the civilised world, apply herself to the nobler task of Prevention. It may be thought that European influence might be brought to bear in a more agreeable manner on the morals of the villainous portion of the community. We do not question the fact. Indeed we have great faith in the moral suasion which may be exercised by good little books, and continual lectures and discourses. But cases occasionally occur in which it is necessary to impress important moral truths on the mind with the greatest expedition possible, and to this end the cat-o-nine-tails is the most eligible means. Our missionaries have provided churches, tracts, testaments, and all the civilising and Christianising machinery generally brought into use. But, seeing that in the case of at least one class of the ungodly these means have utterly failed, we would recommend the trial of other methods, not perhaps so purely apostolic in their nature. It is to be hoped that, by the means we have suggested above, we may not only punish breaches of the moral law, but may also, while inscribing the ten commandments on the backs of our prisoners, succeed in writing them upon their hearts, —or, at least, upon their memories.

INSURANCES.

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the *Sun Mutual Insurance Company* and *Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company*, are prepared to issue Policies, upon the customary terms, not to exceed $50,000 by one vessel.

Policies can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Bombay, Calcutta, London, or Liverpool.

In addition to the usual brokerage of 10 per cent, a dividend of five per cent. will be declared at the end of each year, upon the amount of premia paid by Insurers, excepting that on Policies, under which claims have been made.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co,
tf 276 Shanghai, 22nd Sept., 1863.
(31st Oct.)

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms

TRAUTMANN & Co.
20ju-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June 1863.

THE
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By Order,
GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,
LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq,
Chairman & Treasurer
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman
The Right Hon. W. M. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq, M.P.
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Capt. H. G. HAMILTON, R.N.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WRADE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., M.P.
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P.
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE LONDON, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

AUSTRALIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000.) payable in either London or Amsterdam or any of the principal ports in India and China.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-64 185 Hankow, 9th July, 1863.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, and are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at Shanghai on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th January, 1862.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tien-tsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

NOTICE.
BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $47,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
19ap-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close *of each current year*, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

NOTICE.
BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned Agents for the above named Companies, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the customary conditions.

Policies can be made payable in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and at almost every port *of India, China*, and Australia

ADRIAN & Co.
tf 28 Nagasaki, December, 1862

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant *Insurances* against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES *against Fire on* buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings *are of first class* construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents *for the above-named* Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the Extent *of* £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th October 1861.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the *rate of ¾ per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum; ½ per cent for 3 months*, and ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned Agents in Shanghae for the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone covered with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building *alone*, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* LONDON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Ports are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Good stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely-finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, whole-sale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each.

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1. 1s. each.

Benson's London Made Watches.	Gold Cases. Open Face.	Gold Cases. Hunters.	Silver Cases. Open Face.	Silver Cases. Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished, 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra, 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
¾ Plate Lever, jewelled.	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do do. extra, 10 jewels.	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 11
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first-class London made Lever, Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—

Silver Cases, Open Face..........£11 11 0
" " " Hunters....£12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face..........£25 0 0
" " " " Hunters....£30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED.—Silver Cases, at £3. 3s., £4 4s., £5. 5s., £6. 6s each. Ditto—Gold Cases, £5. 5s., £7. 7s., £9. 9s., £12. 12s. each.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET,

Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for Six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON,
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
33 & 34, *LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.*
ESTABLISHED 1749.
24ju 317 Dec. 24, 1863.

WORKS ON SALE.
At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S COLLOQUIAL JAPANESE or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00.
Martin's ANALYTICAL READER, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...$4.00.
Culbertson's China or DARKNESS IN THE FLOWERY LAND, ...$1.00.
Hernisz's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages,..........$3.00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...$5 00.
27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in 2 & 5 doz. cases, Tls. 8 p. doz.
Port, " " " " " 8 "
Champagne, in 1 " " " 12 "
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)
St. Julien, in 1-doz. cases, " 8 "
Medoc, 1 " " 5 "
Cognac Brandy, 1 " " 10 "
do. do. 1 " " 6 "
India Pale Ale, 4 " casks " 2 "

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne, Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOMŒOPATHIC Practitioners, and the Medical Profession generally, recommend Cocoa as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of Homœopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of Cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the nut was either supplied in its crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice.

J. EPPS, of London, Homœopathic chemist, was induced in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, in being the first to produce an article *pure* in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be acceptable to the delicate stomach, and a most desirable breakfast beverage. For General use

EPPS'S COCOA
Is distinguished as being
INVIGORATING, GRATEFUL,
and possessing a most
DELICIOUS AROMA;
And to these qualities it is indebted for the adoption it now obtains as a
BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

Three teaspoonfuls of the Powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with *boiling* milk or water, stirring meanwhile. Sold in tin lined ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. packets.

Each packet is labelled thus:—"J. EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle Street. Manufactory—EPPS's Steam Cocoa Mills, Euston Road, London.
23jy 353

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
Free from Adulteration,
Manufactured by
Crosse and Blackwell,
Purveyors to the Queen,
21, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Dr. HASSALL, the great Analytical Chemist, states in the *Lancet*, of February 4th, 1854, and in his Work on Food and its Adulterations, with reference to the Food Products chemically and microscopically examined by him.

"The *Samples* of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL were entirely free from Copper."

Crosse and Blackwell's

manufactures, which from their great superiority have become so universally celebrated, are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in all parts of the world. Purchasers should insist upon having C. & B.'s genuine articles when they ask for them, as it is not unusual for unscrupulous dealers to substitute inferior preparations.

C. & B. invite special attention to the following the quality of which is of the highest standard attainable.

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies, Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces. Essence of Coffee. Flavouring Essences. White Wine Vinegar. Durham Mustard.

SALAD OIL, the finest imported.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Patés, Yorkshire Pork Patés. Mackarel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickled Salmon in Bottles. Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines. Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, Asparagus, and a great variety of other table requisites and delicacies, particulars of which will be found in their detailed Lists.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES, SOYER'S SAUCES, RELISH AND AROMATIC MUSTARD, CARSTAIRS' SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SAUCE, GRIMWADE'S DESSICCATED MILK, and for MASSON'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE.

To guard against frauds, consumers of C. & B.'s Preparations should purchase only from those dealers on whom they can fully rely; and should be particular to have all bottles and jars destroyed when empty, and the labels defaced. Every article sent from the Manufactory, bears on its label the address,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
21, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
31ja-65 352

AMMUNITION.
Eley's Ammunition
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SPORTING OR MILITARY PURPOSES:

Double Waterproof Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for Killin Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles.

Contractors to the War Department for Small Arms Ammunition.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartriges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

Enfield Rifle Ammunition, and Ball Cartridges.

for Whitworth and Henry's Rifles, also for Westly Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's Deare's and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

Eley Bros., Gray's-Inn, London, W.C.
25ju 162 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every Variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c, &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
31de 318 Dec. 24, 1863.

To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

FOR HALF A CENTURY this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country, of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the place of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c, 79, St Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

Sold in Shanghai by
J. LLEWELLYN & Co.
"Medical Hall."
27fe 256 Shanghai, Oct. 17th, 1863.

A. MARKS & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME & FOREIGN MARKETS
13, SKINNER STREET, SNOW HILL,
LONDON.
20w 255 Oct. 17th, 1863.

J. KEARNY RODGERS,
GENERAL BROKER,
(In Ships, Land, Merchandize, &c.)

Office (公和 "*Kong Ho*") in Foochow Road, Next door to Messrs. HALL & HOLTZ's premises.
tf 119 Shanghai, 9th May, 1863.

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Shandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.
Yew hun

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.
tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

S. C. WOODRUFF,
Shipchandler, Storekeeper, and General Agent.
THE BUND, HONG-QUE,
SHANGHAI.
my-64 May 10th, 1862.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,
Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'AGUILAR STREET,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & Co.
rchitects, Engineers and Surveyors,
7, *Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.*

NTRACTS entered into for Building Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing s, Tugs or Barges suited to Sea or River igation.

atent Combination Vessels with Teak Plank- and Iron Frames.

stimates and particulars forwarded on ap- ation, and contracts made for delivery of all ls of Vessels in China.

Oau 363

NOTICE.

HE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for rf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus an experienced Wharf-builder to superin- the same is prepared to furnish plans and nates of cost, also to enter into contracts for erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.
eng-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.
Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

E Undersigned, having been assured of the support of the Imperial and Consular Au- ities, give notice that they do not hold the rests they represent responsible for any da- e done by their steamers to vessels lying in fair way, as defined by the Harbour Master, ithin the berth at their buoys.

RUSSELL & Co.
209 Shanghai, August 28th, 1863.

UNION DISPENSARY.

HE Undersigned begs to inform the commu- nity of Shanghai and Captains of Ships ing this Port, that he has established him- as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulate,
116 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

HE ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA, are willing akePURCHASES of such useful or ornaments, ds, ANIMALS, and FISH, landed in Melbourne, tay meet the requirements of the Society.

W. H. ARCHER, *Hon. Sec.*

THE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP.

IE ARGUS GOLD PRIZE CUP, of the value of One Hundred Pounds, for the year l, will be given to any one (unconnected with *Argus or Yeoman* newspaper) who, within the ending 31st October, 1862, shall INTRODUCE the colony the most valuable or interesting MAL, BIRD or FISH, in sufficient numbers to lish the breed.

ie decision to rest with the Council of the imatisation Society, subject to the ratifica- of the Editor of *The Argus.*

pplications to be lodged with the Council of Acclimatisation Society, before the 1st of ember, 1862. 29fa

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NOTICE.

SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY
E. HAWKINS, *Superintendent.*

HIS Company being now Proprietors of both Docks known as the OLD and NEW DOCKS notice—

at the OLD or POINT DOCK is closed for rgement, and cannot receive Vessels, until er notice.

ie NEW or LOWER DOCK receives Ships of eet draft and 280 feet length.

ie Dock charge is Tl. 1.5. (one tael five mace) Ton for one course of tide, and Tl. 1 (one) per Ton for an additional course.

ie Shipwright Work on any vessel entering Docks is open to general competition.

ie *Dock Company is not responsible for any* incurred in the name of the Docks, unless the ract is signed by both the Superintendent the Chairman of the Company.

ll bills for Dockage must be receipted by rs. Russell & Co., Treasurers of the Com- .

P. LOUREIRO,
Chairman.
Shanghai, 19th February, 1862.

NOTICE.

報 新 海 上

IE CHINESE SHIPPING LIST AND ADVERTISER is now issued regu- on *Tuesdays, Thursdays* and *Saturdays* offers a sure means of communication the Chinese Merchants, who have be- e so largely interested in the Shipping rest here.

RICE OF CHINESE NEWSPAPER.—$4 per um.

ERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—2 Tls. Cents character.

ontracts will be made at lower rate for e months and upwards with the Owners Steamers and others trading to and from Port—*payable in advance.* n

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NOTICE.

DVERTISERS are particularly request- ed to send in Circulars, Notices, Adver- nents, &c., intended for the morning , as early on the Afternoon or Evening e preceding day, as is possible.

uch delay and inconvenience would be ded if all communications on business addressed to *The North-China Herald* e, and not to individuals by name.

the Settlement has become so exten- those of our subscribers who desire to heir papers early, would do well to send own coolies to this Office at 8 o'clock

Shanghai, 1st Oct., 1863.

IGLISH & CHINESE
CALENDAR
AND
AIL CARD FOR 1864.
Y BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.
N.-C. *Herald Office, 1st Feb.,* 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Chairman of the Shanghai Dock Company has directed the Undersigned to give Notice that any vessel or hulk lying within sixty fathoms of the entrance to either Dock, on a line drawn straight outwards into the river, and fifty fathoms on each side of such line, up and down the River, will be liable to be made fast to by vessels entering the Docks, and will be responsible for any damage, or collision caused by her position.

HAWKINS & Co.
tf 186 Shanghai, 21st July, 1863.

TO PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF COAL IN SHANGHAI.

HAVING been informed that Cargoes of Coal have been Shipped at Birkenhead and certified as

"WELSH HARTLEY COAL,"

we hereby give notice that the parties giving such certificates have no authority from us to do so, and that all Coal shipped by us is certified on the back of the Bills of Lading, as

"LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL,"

and we further state that this is the only Coal of that name on the lists of the Honourable East India Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and no certificate is genuine unless signed as under.

W. & H. LAIRD,
Birkenhead and Liverpool.
7ma-64 63 7th March, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

Warren, Russell & Co.,
BLACKING, INK AND DYE MANUFACTURERS.
(*Late of* 30, *Strand*),

CAUTION THE PUBLIC against persons trading under similar names, and professing to be connected with them or their late Establishment at No. 30, Strand, their only Manufactory being—

REGENT WORKS:—REGENT STREET,
VINCENT SQUARE, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W.

23jy 355

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first Ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, *Yeo-hun.*

tf 33 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb 19	Eva	B. bark	342	Kidd	Bangkok	Dec 18	Rice	A. Ellissen and Co
.. 19	Kate Cleather	B. bark	375	Johnson	do	Oct 12	do	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
.. 19	Cornelia	B. bark	371	Burns	Liverpool	.. 12	Coals	Order
.. 19	Tinghae	B. schr	111	Horekoppe	Ningpo		Ballast	Drucker and Co
.. 19	Whampoa	B. str	114	Batten	do			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 20	Burman	B. bark	310	Walker	Glasgow	Oct 7	Pipes, &c	Chapman, King and Co
.. 21	Black B. Packet	B. bark	301	Ingram	Hakodadi	Feb 4	General	Dow and Co
.. 21	Emma & Mathilde	Ha. bk	330	Behrens	Put back			Frazar and Co
.. 21	Veritas	Ha. bk	229	Knuppel	Bangkok	Dec 12	Rice	Kunst Röhl and Co
.. 21	Dora	B. ship			Sydney	Jan 10	Coals	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 21	Maury	Ha. bk	350	Harens	Swatow	Feb 1	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 22	Mandarin	Nor. bk	218	Rudstadt	Newcastle	Oct 6	Coals	Russell and Co
.. 22	Cathrina	Ha bk	238	Geam	Singapore	Jan 18	Rice	Order
.. 22	Fruiter	Pru bk	210	Martin	Hongkong	.. 24	General	
.. 22	Fei-ma	B. str.	129	Buckland	Ningpo	Feb 20		Moses and Co
.. 22	Shandon	B. str.	114	Lawrence	do			Moses and Co
.. 23	Victoria Cross	B. ship	664	Mills	Liverpool	Oct 24	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 23	Teresa	Bre. bk	334	Staats	Nagasaki	Feb 16	do	Blain, Tate and Co
.. 23	Rigi	Fr bk	406		do		do	Vaucher, Frères
.. 23	Ta-kiang	B. str	609	Blanchard	Hankow			Olyphant and Co
.. 23	Emperor	B. str	106	Bissen	Ningpo	.. 22		Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 23	Yeddo	B. str	290	Clark				W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 24	Fenella	B. ship	448	Murray	Swatow	.. 13	do	Order
.. 24	Western Continent	A. str	1280	Lull	Sunderland	Sept 15	Coals	Olyphant and Co
.. 24	Seaton	A. ship	400	Thompson	do	.. 15	do	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 24	Albuera				London			Gilman and Co
.. 24	Unrivalled	B. ship	813	Barr	do			Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 24	Huquong	A. str	1339	Roberts	Hankow			Russell and Co
.. 24	Azof	B. str	760	Pitchey	Yokohama			E. Warden, Agt. P. and O. Co
.. 24	Whampoa	B. str.	114	Batten	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 24	Willamette	Chi. str		Frand	do			
.. 25	Gollingen	B. bark	310	Ladwerts	Hongkong	Jan 26	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 25	Merse	B. ship	629	Moore	London	Oct 6	do	Gilman and Co
.. 25	Pembroke	B. str	154	Spencer	Fuchau	Feb 23	do	Russell and Co
.. 25	Pluto	Chi. str			Ningpo			P. Conklin
.. 25	Mandarin	B. str.	90	Buckland	do			J. H. Wignall
.. 25	Governor General	B. str	524	Bell	do			Dent and Co
.. 26	Fei-ma	B. str	129	Buckland	do			Moses and Co
.. 26	Argus	B. str.	161	Ashton	Tientsin			Shaw, Brothers and Co

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	Vessels	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb 19	Nepaul	B. str.	541	Wilkinson	Yokohama	Sun., &c	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 20	Kirkconnel	B. bark	253	Hunter	do	do	Gilman and Co
.. 20	Antelope	B. ship	1186	Hall	Liverpool	C'ton, &c	Frazar and Co
.. 20	Podesta	Ha. bk	350	Anglebeck	Swatow	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 20	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Armstrong	H'kow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 20	Shandon	B. str	114	Lawrence	Ningpo		Moses and Co
.. 20	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Batten	do	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 20	Governor General	B. str.	524	Bell	do	Re-expts	Dent and Co
.. 22	Hydaspe	Fr str	650	Armstrong	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Messageries Imperiales
.. 22	Monge	[H I M corv.					
.. 22	Gustav & Wilhelm	Ha. bg	104	Erichsen	Amoy	Ballast	T. Kroes and Co
.. 22	Encarnation	Spa. bk	475	Monso	Amoy, Manila	Silk, &c.	Phillips, Moore and Co
.. 22	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 23	Maggie McLean	B. bark	380	Steward	Singapore	do	Dow and Co
.. 23	Jas Lawrence	A. schr	313	Bostford			Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	Mercara	B. bark	396	Robbin	New York	Teas	Blain Tate and Co
.. 23	Island Queen	B. str.	120	Sutherland	T'tsin & Chefoo	Op., &c.	F. R. Gamwell
.. 23	Mosquito	Ha. bg	242	Mell	Hongkong	Origidal	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 24	Pekin	B. str.	759	Seames	Hongkong *		E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 24	Child of the Ocean	B. schr			Kiukiang		Newbery, Elliot and Co
.. 24	Bentinck	B. bark	400	Thomas	Liverpool	C'ton, &c	Dow and Co
.. 24	Emperor	B. str.	106	Todd	Ningpo	Ballast	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 24	Palmaise	B. ship	889	Butler	Liverpool		Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 24	Heversham	B. bark	439	Pearse			H. Fogg and Co
.. 24	Lady Ebrington	B. bark	413	Pill	Yokohama		Dow and Co
.. 24	Kian	B. str	374	Thomas	Hongkong	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 25	Kite	B. brig	145	Le Blanc	do	C'ton, &c	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 25	Alavesa	Spa. sh	501	Dobaran	Amoy, Manila	do	Phillips, Moore and Co
.. 25	George Buxton	B. bark	352	Berdie	Liverpool	Cotton	Trautmann and Co
.. 25	Theo & Lulu	Da bk	250	Wolsdorff	Newchwang		Gilman and Co
.. 25	James Miller	A. schr	471	Carbonett	Fuchau	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 25	Shandon	B. str	114	Lawrence	Ningpo	Sun., &c.	Moses and Co
.. 25	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Batten	do	Stores	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 25	Poyang	A. str	827	Bryant	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
.. —	Sze-chuen	A. str.	547	McCombe	do		Russell and Co
.. 26	Blackburn	B. ship	935	Murphey	Liverpool	Silk, &c.	Shaw, Brothers and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	88	Blanchard	H. Fogg and Co		
Argus	Feb 26	B. str	161	Ashton	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Azof	Feb 24	B. str	760	Pitchey	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Yokohama *	
Bo-Peep	June 14	A. str	72	Cochran			
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. str	85	Dobbyn	Augustine Heard and Co		
City of Nantes	Jan 21	B. str	204	Gibson	Dow and Co		
Confucius	Jan 29	Chi. str		Rowse	P. Conklin		
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Defiance	Aug 28	B. str.	116	Maddison	A. R. Tilby and Co	*Tug*	
Enterprise		A. str	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co		
Fei-ma	Feb 25	B. str.	129	Buckland	Moses and Co	Ningpo	cld 26 inst
Gorilla		B. str.	83	McColl	E. A. Reynolds		
Governor General	Feb 25	B. str.	524	Bell	Dent and Co		
Huquong	Feb 24	A. str	1339	Roberts	Russell and Co		
Illawarra	Jan 13	B. str.	166	Forckler	Nicol Latimer and Co		
Little Orphan	June 8	A. str	160	Henning	Augustine Heard and Co		
Louisa	Dec 19	A. str	50	Pearson			
Mandarin	Feb 25	B. str	90	Bissen	J. H. Wignall	Ningpo	cld 25 inst
Martin White				Caskey	A. L. Freeman	Tug	
Pembroke	Feb 25	B. str.	154	Spencer	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	1st prox
Pluto	Feb 25	Chi. str			P. Conklin		
Powerful	Dec 19	Ha. str	50	Koch	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Rose	June 20	A. str					
St. Theodosius	Sept 21	Rus. str	312	Stenroos	Augustine Heard and Co		
Stork	Sept 29	B. str.					
Sycee	May 30	— str					
Tah-wah	Feb 19	A. str	145	Lovett			
Ta-kiang	Feb 23	B. str	609	Blanchard	Olyphant and Co	Hankow	Early
Ta-Yung	Jan 1	B. str.	131	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Tug	
Titan		B. str		Cockeram	W. R. Adamson and Co	Tug	
Tsatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Stoffels	Russell and Co		
Waratah	Feb 9	B. str.	256	Harris	Moses and Co		
Western Continent	Feb 21	A. str.	1280	Lull	Olyphant and Co		
Willamette	Feb 24	Chi. str		Frand			
Yeddo	Feb 23	B. str.	290	Clark	W. R. Adamson and Co	Hongkong	Early

* 24 hours after arrival of the English Mail.

35 *Merchant Steamers.*]

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Advance	Feb 1	B. ship	522	Campbell	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Liverpool	Early
Albuera	Feb 21				Gilman and Co		
Aldebaran	Feb 13	Ha. bk	268	Prowse			
Annie E. Sherwood	Jan 21	A. bark	500	Thompson	Frazar and Co		
Argus	Feb 5	— sh					
Asuncion	Feb 10	Spa. bk	270	Gamecho	Phillips, Moore and Co		
Batanga	Feb 8	Spa. bk	376	Segatte	Phillips, Moore and Co		
Ben Voirlich	Feb 2	B. ship	600	Jenkins	Fletcher and Co		
Berdinka	Jan 15	B. brig	250	Bray	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Liverpool	Early
Bertie	Jan 12	B. bark	472	Braithwaite	Kha Mohamed Habibboy	Liverpool	Early
Bessie Stanton	Jan 21	B. bark	355	Scobey	Russell and Co	Hakodadi	cld 25 inst
Black B. Packet	Feb 21	B. bark	301	Ingram	Dow and Co		
Brandenburg	Nov 22	Pru. sh	1114		Siemssen and Co		
Burman	Feb 20	B. bark	310	Walker	Chapman, King and Co		
Cambodia	Feb 3	B. ship	811	Paige	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Camilla	Feb 3	B. bark	508	Jeffrey	Dow and Co	Singapore	cld 26 inst
Capsingmoon	Jan 24	B. bark	535	Buders	Russell and Co		
Carl	Feb 2	Ha. bk	320	Heuer	Siemssen and Co		
Catalpa	Nov 22	A. bark	260	Stevens	Allen and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Cathrina	Feb 22	Ha. bk	238	Geam	Order		
Ceres	Jan 31	A. bark	398	Spence	Wheelock and Co	Singpo	cld 17 inst
Chance	Dec 16	B. bark	723	Doswell	Alfred Wilkinson and Co		
Cobang	Jan 21	B. bark	300	Acker	A. R. Tilby and Co	Nagasaki	cld 26 inst
Cornelia	Feb 19	B. bark	371	Burns	Order		
Delaware	Dec 16	A. bark	200	Gregg	Frazar and Co		
Der Fuchs	Feb 7	Ha bk	360	Fuchs	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Dora	Feb 21	B. ship			Blain, Tate and Co		
Dorchester	Aug 21	A. bark	422	Putton	Frazar and Co		
Dublin	Feb 5	A. ship	596	Crowell	Olyphant and Co		
Dunkeld	Jan 20	B. ship	700	McGregor	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Liverpool	Early
E. F. Willetts	Jan 12	A. ship		Williams	Olyphant and Co		
Egean	Feb 2	B. bark	307	Robertson	Dow and Co	New York	Early
Electra	Feb 4	B. ship	606	Woodgate			
Ellen	Jan 31	A. bark	452	Gatheres	J. Kearney Rodgers		
Emily W. Seyburn	Feb 16	A. schr	201	Nye	H. Fogg and Co		
Emma & Mathilde	Feb 21	Ha. bk	330	Behrens*	Frazar and Co	Put back	
Endeavour	Oct 25	A. ship	1137	Doane	Bull, Purdon and Co		
Energie	Feb 12	Bre. bk	250	Krasel	Siemssen and Co		
Esmeralda	Feb 12	Nor. bk	300	Beck	Russell and Co		
Eva	Feb 19	B. bark	342	Kidd	A. Ellissen and Co		
Express	Jan 9	B. ship	711	Bell	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Liverpool	Early
Fearless	Feb 12	A. ship	1184	Homans	Augustine Heard and Co	U. States, M'la	Early
Fenella	Feb 24	B. ship	448	Murray	Order		
Fiery Cross	Feb 8	B. ship		Robinson	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fort William	Dec 30	B. ship	765		Dadabhoy and Co	Liverpool	Early
Fruiter	Feb 22	Pru. bk	210	Martin			
General Morgan	Aug 25	A. schr	138	Wheeler	Frazar and Co		
Georges	Feb 5	A. ship	791	Williams	H. Fogg and Co		
Georgiana	July 23	Fr. ship	466		Trautmann and Co	Coal Hulk	
Gertrude	Nov 30	B. ship	765		Ange. and Co		
Glengairn	Jan 23	B. ship	891	Garrioch	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Liverpool	Imdt.
Gollingen	Feb 25	B. bark	310	Ladwerts	Siemssen and Co		
Harvest Queen	Jan 21	A. bark	315	Ellery	Wheelock and Co	S. F'co v. Y'ma	Early
Harwood	Jan 31	B. bark	462	Nixon	Hooper and Co		
Hellespont	Jan 24	A. ship	1000		Russell and Co	San Francisco	cld 26 inst
Hero	Feb 9	B. brig	111	Bredhurst	Allen and Co		
Indus	Jan 24	B. bark		Lawrence	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	29th inst
J. W. Seaver	Oct 13	A. bark	259	Snow	Augustine Heard and Co		
Japonica	Jan 20	B. schr	211	Darke	Dow and Co	Hongkong	To-day
Johanna Maria	Feb 8	Da. bk	240	Petersen	Gilman and Co		
Julie	Feb 6	Fr bk	450	Perred	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Iloilo	
Kaffir Chief	Feb 9	B. brig	186	Morriss	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Kate Cleather	Feb 19	B. bark	375	Johnson	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Keoka	Nov 20	A. schr	247	Cavanagh	H. Fogg and Co		
Kingsan	Feb 13	A. ship	450	Wills	Frazar and Co		
Kirkland	Feb 10	B. bark	453	Colledge	Lindsay and Co		
Lauderale	Jan 21	B. ship	851	Hutchings	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
La Serena	Feb 3	B. ship	330	Beal	Johnson and Co		
Lucy E. Ashby	Jan 12	A. bark	340	Ashby	Dent and Co		
Macassar	Jan 13	Ha. bk	406	Bohm	Wm. Pustau and Co	Liverpool	28th inst
Madge	Feb 9	B. schr	156	Adams	Russell and Co		
Magenta	Aug 19	B. ship	326	Janurin	Russell and Co		
Magnet	Feb 16	B. ship	700	King	Allen and Co	Hongkong	cld 26 inst
Mahe	Jan 24	B. ship	546	Merrielees	Nicol Latimer and Co	S'pore, H'kong	Early
Mandarin	Feb 22	Nor. bk	218	Rudstadt	Russell and Co		
Mary Capen	Feb 7	A. brig	200	Abbott	Frazar and Co	Yokohama	To-day
Mary Glover	Feb 13	A. ship	593	Hughes	Frazar and Co		
Mary Ross	Jan 18	Sia. bk	459	Picker	Wheelock and Co		
Matador	Jan 24	Ha. bk	310	Johnsen	Gilman and Co	Bangkok	
Maury	Feb 21	Ha. bk	350	Harens	Siemssen and Co		
May Flower	Feb 8	B. ship	823	Keer	Gilman and Co	Liverpool	Early
Melbourne	Aug 29	B. bark	591	Smith	Shaw, Brothers and Co	Coal Hulk	
Melita	Feb 14	A. schr	136	Barker	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Merse	Feb 25	B. ship	629	Moore	Gilman and Co		
Mia	Feb 18	B. ship	628		Gilman and Co		
Morning Star	Jan 26	B. brig	450	Grant	Frazar and Co	Manila	Early
Netherby	Feb 4	B. ship	944	Hulman	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Ngapuhi	May 9	B. ship	645		Harbor Master	Hulk	
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	262		Cowie and Co		
Orion	Nov 30						
P. C. Kinch	Jan 25	Da. bk	420	Paulsen	Siemssen and Co	Hongkong	Early
Pacific	Jan 10	A. bark	450	Morse	Clark and Co		
Penguin	Jan 20	A. schr	483	Brereton	Olyphant and Co		
Philip I	Aug 10	A. bark	293	Oakman			
Phillipine	Jan 26	B. bark	290	Sunderson	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Pons Ælie	Aug 20	B. bark	400	Braglehole	A. R. Tilby and Co	Coal Hulk	
President Harbitz	Feb 10	Nor. bk	348	de Ohe	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Ravensworth	Jan 24	B. bark		Kaurin	Trautmann and Co		
Rigi	Feb 23	Fr bk	400		Vaucher, Frères	Nagasaki	Early
Rolla	Feb 10	B. brig	144	Dabin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Rosa	Jan 12	Bel. bg	214	Bearens	Newbery, Elliot and Co	Hongkong	cld 25 inst
Ruthven	Jan 21	A. ship	903	Williams	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
St. Julien	Feb 15	Fr bk	346	Nolte	Vaucher, Frères		
St. Paul	Dec 16	A. ship	1053	Crowell	Olyphant and Co		
Salacia	Jan 25	B. bark	423	Johnsen	Dent and Co		
Samuel	Feb 2	B. bark	126		Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Samuel Russell	Dec 5	A. ship		Winchell	Olyphant and Co		
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 22				David Reid	Coal Hulk	
Sarah Newman	Dec 25	A. ship		Cobb	Russell and Co		
Sea Bird	Nov 30	A. bark	300	Weston	Frazar and Co		
Sea Nymph	Feb 3	B. bark	261	Flemidg	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	1st prox
Seaton	Feb 21	A. ship	400	Thompson	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Sea Witch	Jan 24	B. bark	373	Hughes	David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Simoda	Jan 15	B. ship	646	Drysdale	Dow and Co	Liverpool	Early
Speedy	Feb 9	B. brig	261	Fatchell	Wheelock and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Spes	Feb 9	B. ship	396	Hewison	Dow and Co		
Spirit of the North	Jan 26	B. bark	640	Holliday	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Swatow	Dec 19		250	Smith	Chinese		
T. G. Bunker	Jan 25	A. bark	450	Coper	Russell and Co	Ningpo	cld 24 inst
Tchapou	Aug 19	Fr bg	148	Guimbertean	Vaucher Frères		
Teresa	Feb 23	Bre. bk	334	Staats	Blain, Tate and Co		
Therese Auguste	Feb 5	Da. bg	163	Bendietser	Siemssen and Co	Taiwan	cld 25 inst
Thos. & Rebecca	Jan 10	B. bark	306	Chapman	Order		
Tinghae	Feb 19	B. schr	111	Horekoppe	Drucker and Co		
Titania	Feb 12	Ha. bk	320	Borgward	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	
Twee Cornelissen	Feb 1	Du. bk	696		T. Kroes and Co	Yokohama	Early
Tycoon	Jan 22	B. bark	271	Burdis	A. R. Tilby and Co	Yokohama	cld 26 inst
Unrivalled	Feb 24	B. ship	813	Barr	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Vanda	Jan 21	B. bark	353	Carne	Maitland, Maclean and Co	Hongkong	To-day
Veritas	Feb 21	Ha. bk	229	Knuppel	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Victoria Cross	Feb 23	B. ship	664	Mills	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Manila	6th prox
Victory	Jan 10	B. ship	393	Moon	Wheelock and Co		
Volunteer	Feb 14	B. bark	417	Whitton	Fletcher and Co	New York	Early
W. W. Smith	Feb 8	B. ship	661	Harris	Holliday, Wise and Co		
Wolf	Feb 12	Ha bk	299	Bahns	Siemssen and Co		
Wild Rover	Jan 18	A. ship	1188	Rogers	Augustine Heard and Co		

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